



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Natchez, Miss., was authorized to supervise the local inspection of the two railroads entering that town and of the steamboat landing. This was in response to a letter from Doctor Watkins, stating that sanitary conditions in that locality were unsatisfactory and that the local authorities found difficulty in maintaining strict quarantine against New Orleans.

COAST PATROL.

In view of the necessity of protecting the Mississippi coast from the inroads of refugees, Surgeon Eugene Wasdin was directed, July 28, to make his headquarters at Gulfport and to confer with the commanding officer of the revenue-cutter *Winona*, with the object of controlling the observance of the interstate quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department. An efficient patrol of the stretch of coast adjoining the infected district, together with a surveillance of the waterways opening into the adjacent section of the Gulf of Mexico, as contemplated in the interstate regulations and successfully practiced in former epidemics, was recognized as the only practical means of perfecting the safeguards instituted on land and preventing a leak from infected into noninfected territory.

The Bureau was informed July 27, by a telegram from Surgeon Wertenbaker, that the steamer *Mobilia*, from Mobile, Ala., and the schooner *Scirocco*, from Gulfport, Miss., arrived at Habana the same day each with a suspected case of yellow fever aboard. The cases were sent to Las Animas hospital, the passengers to Tricornia, and both vessels were fumigated and quarantined.

One new case of yellow fever from the schooner *Blomidon* and three cases from the steamship *Columbia* were reported July 28, by Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille, at the Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island. The same day Assistant Surgeon Spratt, stationed at Cleveland, Ohio, was ordered to proceed immediately to the Gulf Quarantine.

In response to a telegram received July 27 from Dr. Edward Souchon, president of the Louisiana State board of health, asking that officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service stationed at fruit ports be required to fumigate the holds of all fruit vessels before loading, and the living quarters just before sailing, a reply was sent July 28 to the effect that the treatment of fruit vessels at infected fruit ports is covered by the Treasury regulations for fruit vessels, and by special letters of instruction to acting assistant surgeons at fruit ports, but that for the purpose of destroying mosquitoes on vessels from New Orleans, as well as on vessels from foreign ports, special instructions had already been cabled to such acting assistant surgeons to disinfect the living compartments and empty holds of all fruit vessels from foreign ports.

Dr. T. Grange Simons, chairman of the State board of health of South Carolina, under date of July 28, requested information relative to precautions taken on trains leaving New Orleans, and was informed that Surgeon White reported train inspectors on all trains out of New Orleans and fumigation of freight cars for destruction of mosquitoes, freight not being fumigated.

From Vicksburg, Miss., Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported July 28 that he had attended a meeting of the city council, at which he emphasized the importance of mosquito destruction. He stated that the council would request quarantine against Memphis on account of that city admitting refugees from New Orleans without detention.

From Tampa, Fla., Health Officer Porter confirmed the history of a yellow-fever case in a refugee from New Orleans, previously reported, and stated that all the houses in the vicinity were screened, and that fumigation for destruction of mosquitoes was provided for.

From Memphis Dr. J. A. Albright, secretary of the State Board of Health of Tennessee, informed the Bureau that Memphis had quarantined against New Orleans under the same rules as the service quarantine, and that they would be rigidly enforced.

Chief Quarantine Officer King, at San Juan, P. R., was directed, July 28, to detain all vessels entering Porto Rico from New Orleans.

Surgeon Wasdin reported, July 28, from Lumberton, Miss., a case of yellow fever in the ninth day. Isolation and fumigation were undertaken by State health authorities. On July 31, Surgeon Wasdin reported that all precautionary measures had been perfected at Lumberton and that the general situation was good.

From Shreveport, La., Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported, July 29, that there was no suspicious illness and the city was taking stringent measures against mosquitoes. Doctor Goldberger had been directed, on July 26, to proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and Shreveport, La., to confer with the local health authorities at those places and make a full investigation of health conditions present in order to determine whether any cases presenting symptoms of yellow fever now exist in those cities. He was also to visit any places in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi in which yellow fever was suspected to be present and to conduct a campaign among the medical profession and the laity upon the importance of screening all cases of febrile diseases from access of mosquitoes until positive diagnosis be made and upon methods for the destruction and prevention of the propagation of mosquitoes.

From Gulf quarantine Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille reported 11 vessels in quarantine, 7 from New Orleans, and 10 cases of yellow fever in the hospital. Acting Assistant Surgeon Altree reported, July 29, his return to duty at Tampa, Fla., after leave of absence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported his arrival at Morgan City, La., July 30. He stated that the health officer denied the existence of anything suspicious. A case observed at Lake Charles appeared to justify another visit, and he proposed returning to that place on the following day.

Dr. J. A. Albright, secretary Tennessee State Board of Health, reported, July 31, that he had completed the system of train inspection for all trains from the South via Memphis to Fulton, Ky., and that the organization from Holly Springs to Fulton and from Corinth to Cairo would be completed August 1. A telegram was received, July 31, from Dr. J. A. Albright, saying that the Tennessee State Board of Health has declared quarantine for protection of all territory in West Tennessee, including Memphis, as well as Hamilton County and Chattanooga in East Tennessee. An inquiry was made as to the earliest possible date the Bureau can lend aid to Tennessee by extending the train-inspection service so as to cover the territory indicated.

From Morgan City, La., Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported, July 31, a case of yellow fever. The case was traced from Hot Springs, Ark., July 25, via Memphis and Vicksburg, July 25-26; then by way of Burnside and Donaldsonville, Miss., and Thibodaux and Shreveport, La., arriving at Morgan City July 26, and taken sick July 28. Doctor Goldberger was ordered, August 1, to proceed without delay to Hot Springs to investigate as to presence of *Stegomyia* there and to ascertain if the case which developed at Morgan City had come to Hot Springs from New Orleans. Doctor Goldberger reported on the same date that no connection between the Morgan City case and New Orleans had been traced, and referred for further investigation of the case to the route previously indicated.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gray, at Shreveport, La., reported, August 1, a case of yellow fever in detention camp outside of the city limits. The case was well screened and all precautions were taken.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Status and progress of epidemics.

Asiatic cholera.—The cholera reports for the week are limited to a few cases in India. At Calcutta 8 sporadic fatal cases of cholera, all Hindoos except one, a Mohammedan, occurred during the week ending June 17. The board of health states that there was no connection with the shipping or the port.

The Turkish Empire, according to the British delegate on the Ottoman board of health, continues to be free from cholera. It is less certain, says the same authority, whether Persia is equally so. The latest reports indicate that, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary